

## The Gazette



## of India

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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1955

## NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 22nd January 1955:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
5	No. 1-ITC(PN)/55, dated the 15th January 1955.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendments made in Public Notice No. 104-ITC(PN)/54, dated the 29th December 1954 as reproduced in the "Red Book."
6	No. 21(2)-T.B./54, dated the 22nd January 1955.	Ditto.	Resolution regarding decision of Government on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on the Automobile Plug Industry.
	No. 21(2)-T.B./54, dated the 22nd January 1955.	Ditto.	Rate of customs duty leviable on certain articles when imported into India or into the State of Pondichery.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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## PART I—Section 1

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court**

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 28th January 1955

**No. 5-Pres./55.**—The President has been pleased on the occasion of the sixth Republic Day, 1955, to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service to the undermentioned Police Officers:—

Shri Sharda Prasad Varma, I.P., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bihar.

Shri Jamshid Dorab Nagarvala, I.P., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay.

Shri Trimbak Raghunath Subhedar, I.P., Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Shri Tryambak Amrit Bambawale, I.P., Inspector General of Police, Special Police Establishment, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

2. These awards are made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the grant of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

**No. 6-Pres./55.**—The President has been pleased on the occasion of the sixth Republic Day, 1955, to award the Police Medal for meritorious service to the undermentioned Police Officers:—

Shri Tirumuru Krishna Reddi, Inspector of Police (Officiating), Chittoor, Andhra.

Shri Kedar Singh, Inspector of Police, Armed Branch, Assam.

Shri Golap Chandra Handique, Sub-Inspector of Police, Intelligence, Assam.

Huzur Ahmed Khan Mahomed Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay.

Shri Vellore Balakrishna Venugopal, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Madras.

Shri Arumugaperumal Chockalingam Aditya Nadar, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Madras.

Shri Buntwal Panchkal Shiva, Inspector of Police (Officiating), Madras.

Shri Swarnakaraveetu Vaiyapuri Arumugam, Inspector of Police (Officiating), Madras.

Shri Mrutyunjay Tripathy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, Orissa.

Shri Ram Chandra Dash, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Officiating), Special Branch, Orissa.

Shri Birendra Mohan Mukherjee, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta Police.

Shri Sambhu Nath Chatterji, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal.

Shri Gobardhan Hazra, Sub-Inspector of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Midnapore, West Bengal.

Shri Ran Bahadur Limboo, Subedar-Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles (West Bengal Battalion), Salua, Midnapore, West Bengal.

Shri Sadashiv Sivnarayan Prasad Tiwari, District Superintendent of Police, Gulbarga, Hyderabad.

Shri Ashwini Kumar, I.P., Inspector General of Police, Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Anant Ganesh Rajadhyaksha, I.P., Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Shri Rameshwar Nath Kao, I.P., Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Shri Atuk Tsering, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Gangtok, Sikkim.

Shri Ranadhir Chandra Das, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Imphal, Manipur.

2. These awards are made under rule 4(ii) of the rules governing the grant of the Police Medal.

C. S. VENKATACHAR,  
Secretary to the President.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 19th January 1955

**No.349-FI/55.**—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 14th January, 1955.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	10,44,23,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	17,31,000
Deposits:—		Subsidiary Coin . . . . .	13,19,000
(a) Government:—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(1) Central Government . . . . .	55,47,27,000	(a) Internal . . . . .	51,60,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .	13,93,69,000	(b) External . . . . .	..
(b) Banks . . . . .	60,31,51,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	3,50,92,000
(c) Others . . . . .	33,85,04,000	Balances held abroad* . . . . .	76,55,80,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	4,69,39,000	Loans and Advances to Governments . . . . .	2,73,00,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	17,47,78,000	Other Loans and Advances† . . . . .	20,00,24,000
		Investments . . . . .	71,92,78,000
		Other Assets . . . . .	9,75,61,000
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>195,74,68,000</b>	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>195,74,68,000</b>

\* Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 3,53,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1955 is Rs. 1,84,00,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 14th day of January 1955.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department. . . . .	10,44,23,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation . . . . .	1224,50,81,000		(a) Held in India . . . . .	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued . . . . .		1234,95,04,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..	
			Foreign Securities . . . . .	653,21,36,000	
			Total of A . . . . .		693,23,07,000
			B. Rupee Coin . . . . .		104,09,38,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .		437,62,59,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1234,95,04,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1234,95,04,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56·134 per cent.

Dated the 19th day of January 1955.

B. RAMA RAU, GOVERNOR.

H. M. PATEL, Secy.

# THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 24th January 1955

No. 12-Exam.(25)/54.—In pursuance of Regulation 23 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to direct that the Preliminary Examination under the said Regulations shall be held on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th May, 1955, the First Examination on the 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1955 and the Final Examination on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1955. The Examinations will be held at each of the following centres provided that a sufficient number of candidates present themselves for examination:—

(1) ALLAHABAD, (2) BOMBAY, (3) CALCUTTA, (4) DELHI, (5) HYDERABAD (DN.) and (6) MADRAS.

Applications for admission to these examinations are required to be made on the prescribed forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi-1. Each such application together with the necessary certificates and a Demand Draft payable at New Delhi and drawn in favour of the said Secretary for an examination fee of Rs. 25 in the case of the Preliminary Examination, Rs. 50 in the case of the First Examination and Rs. 75 for admission to both the Groups or Rs. 50 for admission to One Group Only of the Final Examination, must be sent so as to reach the Secretary to the Council not later than 3rd March, 1955. An additional fee of Rs. 50 is payable by candidates who apply for the first time for admission to the Final Examination and who have been exempted from passing the First Examination.

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

- |   |   |                            |   |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| 29. College, Coimbatore.                          | { | 61. Gazetted Officers.     | Accountant General Madras.                              |
|   | { | 62. Non-gazetted Officers. | Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore (Madras).  |
| 30. Central Mechanised Farm, Bhopal.              | { | 63. Gazetted Officers.     | Deputy Accountant General, Bhopal.                      |
|   | { | 64. Non-gazetted Officers. | Officer incharge, Central Mechanised Farm, Bhopal.      |
| 31. Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. | { | 65. Gazetted Officers.     | Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad.           |
|   | { | 66. Non-gazetted Officers. | Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. |

# IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

## NOTICE

Madras, the 20th January 1955

No. 10.—The following change in the Bank's Staff is hereby notified:—

Mr. K. Ramunni Menon to be Accountant, Colombo Branch, as from the close of business on the 15th January 1955, vice Mr. C. Veeraraghavan.

K. M. NANJAPPA,  
Secretary & Treasurer.

# MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 24th January 1955

No. F.3-1/54-FY.—In partial modification of Government of India's Resolution No. F.3-39/51-FY, dated the 21st December, 1951, Dr. S. B. Setna, is appointed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, for a term of three years. He will be an additional representative of fishing industry in Bombay.

BALWANT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th January 1955

No. F.39-16/54-Admn.-Coord.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of Order XXI in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, No. F.39-16/54-Admn.-Coord., dated the 27th August, 1954, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification:—

(i) In item 1, under column 2, for the words and brackets "Deputy Accountant (Food and Rehabilitation), New Delhi", the words and brackets "Deputy Accountant General (Food and Rehabilitation), New Delhi" shall be substituted.

(ii) After item 28, the following items and entries relating thereto shall be added, namely:—

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 32. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research,<br>Jail Road, Lucknow. | { 67, Gazetted Officers.<br>68, Non-gazetted Officers. | Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh,<br>Allahabad.<br>Agronomist, Indian Institute of Sugar-<br>cane Research, Jail Road, Lucknow.          |
| 33. Exploratory Tubewell Organisation,<br>New Delhi.               | { 69, Gazetted Officers.<br>70, Non-gazetted Officers. | Accountant General, Central Revenues,<br>New Delhi.<br>Field Engineer, Exploratory Division,<br>New Delhi.<br>K. M. CHAUDHRI, Under Secy. |

**(Agriculture)***New Delhi, the 21st January 1955*

**No. D.318-AM/55.**—Consequent on the change of his headquarters temporarily from New Delhi to Beawar, Shri B. D. Joshi, Chief Inspector, Wool Grading Scheme in the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection is transferred temporarily from New Delhi to Beawar.

Certified that on the expiry of temporary transfer Shri B. D. Joshi is likely to be reposted to the same post in New Delhi.

SWAMI DAYAL OBEROI, Under Secy.

**(Agriculture)****RESOLUTION***New Delhi, the 22nd January 1955*

**No. F.12-41/53-Com.II.**—The Government of India have been considering for some time the need to give increased representation to growers on the Indian Central Tobacco Committee and with that end in view have now decided to amend the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F.40-28/44-A, dated the 10th April, 1945, setting up the Committee. This opportunity has also been taken to rationalise the representation given to other interests on the Committee. Para. 3 of the Resolution setting up the Committee is hereby amended with immediate effect so as to read as follows:—

"3. It is desirable that the growers, manufacturers and the traders should be represented on the Committee which will be constituted as follows:—

1. Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (*Ex-officio* President).
2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
3. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
4. A representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to be nominated by the Central Government.
- 5-6. Two representatives of the Ministry of Finance—one from the Central Board of Revenue and the other from Expenditure General side, to be nominated by the Central Government.

- 7-9. Three persons to represent consumers, namely, one member of the Rajya Sabha and two members of the Lok Sabha, to be elected, respectively, from among themselves.

- 10-19. Ten representatives of the Departments of Agriculture to be nominated by the Governments of Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Hyderabad and Mysore.

- 20-35. Sixteen representatives of the growers, to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the States Governments—four from Andhra, three from Bombay, one each from Madras, Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Hyderabad and Mysore, and one from Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan by rotation.

- 36-37. Two representatives of the co-operative movement, one each from North and South India, to be nominated by the Central Government.

- 38-43. Six trade representatives, to be nominated by the Central Government after consulting appropriate trade organisations for the following types of tobacco:—  
two for bidi and one each for cheroot, cigar, hookah and chewing.

- 44-46. Three trade representatives for cigarette tobacco (including one representative of cigarette small manufacturers), to be nominated by the Central Government after consulting appropriate trade organisations.

47. One representative of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

48. One representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

- 49-53. Five members to be nominated by the Central Government.

The tenure of appointment of the members of the Committee other than those who are appointed by reason of the office or appointment they hold, will be three years with effect from the 1st April of the year in which they are appointed or such lesser period as may be specified in the letter of appointment:

Provided that in the event of total representation granted to any interest or institution being reduced, the entire number of the representatives representing such interest or institution shall vacate office and fresh nominations according to the number fixed shall be made."

R. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Additional Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH****CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 19th January 1955*

**No. F.20-67/48-MI.**—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Health, No. F.52-92/45-H, dated the 16th April, 1947, published at pages 542 to 545 of the *Gazette of India* Part I Section 1, dated April 19, 1947, in item 11 at page 542,

for

"Premises No. 2/1 & 2/3 (2 portions) Kayatala Road Area:—OB — 15K — 2Ch — 0 Sft. or 0.25 of an acre",

read

"Premises No. 2/1, 2/2A/IA, and 2/3 (2) (2 portions) Kayatala Road Area:— OB — 15K — 2Ch — 26 Sft. or 0.2506 of an acre".

BABU RAM, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH****CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 20th January 1955*

**No. F.16-1/54-S.**—Rule 5(2) of Appendix I to the Survey of India Class II recruitment rules published in this Ministry's Notification No. F.16-33/53-S, dated the 12th December, 1953 is amended to read as follows:—

"Class II Officers shall in future be promoted direct to the grade of Superintending Surveyor in the grade of Rs. 800—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150 and not to the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor".

M. R. KALYANARAMAN, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT****(Transport Wing)****RESOLUTION****PORTS***New Delhi, the 11th January 1955*

**No. 7-PH(19)/54.**—In supersession of Ministry of Transport Resolutions Nos. 18-P(4)/50, and 7-PH(6)/53, dated the 19th May, 1951 and 31st March, 1954, the Government of India have decided that the National Harbour Board shall be re-constituted as follows, the

term of the non-official members being fixed at three years:—

*Chairman*

- (1) Minister for Transport.

*Vice-Chairman*

- (2) Deputy Minister for Transport.

*Members*

- (3) Minister for Public Works, Government of Madras.  
 (4) Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay.  
 (5) Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of West Bengal.  
 (6) Minister for Commerce, Government of Orissa.  
 (7) Minister for Public Works and Transport, Government of Andhra.  
 (8) Minister for Communications, Government of Saurashtra.  
 (9) Minister for Public Works and Communications, Government of Travancore-Cochin.  
 (10) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport.  
 (11) A representative of the Ministry of Railways.  
 (12) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Communications or his nominee.  
 (13) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry or his nominee.  
 (14) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence (assisted by the Chief of the General Staff, A.H.Q., and Director of Naval Plans, A.H.Q.).  
 (15) A representative of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.  
 (16) The Director General of Shipping, Bombay.  
 (17) The Chief Commissioner, Kutch or his representative.  
 (18) The General Manager, Eastern Railway.  
 (19) The Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.  
 (20) The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.  
 (21) The Chairman, Madras Port Trust.  
 (22) The Administrative Officer, Cochin Harbour.  
 (23) The Development Commissioner, Kandla.  
 (24) Shri P. M. Chinai, Bombay, Representative of Trade and Industry.  
 (25) Shri S. N. Haji, Bombay, Representative of Shipping.  
 (26) Dr. (Mrs.) Maitroyee Bose, M.L.A., Calcutta, Representative of Labour.  
 (27) Shri Sitaram Nanasaheb Surve, Bombay, Representative of Sailing Vessels Industry.

N. M. AYYAR, Secy.

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**  
(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 29th January 1955

No. E55RR7.—The following Rules and Regulations for recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways are published for general information:—

**RULES**

**PART I—GENERAL**

(METHOD OF RECRUITMENT)

1. These Rules may be called the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.  
 2. For the purpose of these Rules—  
 (a) "Government" means the Government of India.

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) "The Service" means service in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

(d) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix IV).

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (See Appendix V).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By appointment of candidates as Special Class Apprentices on the results of an examination to be held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.  
 (b) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.  
 (c) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Class II Service, including officiating officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.  
 (d) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Commission.

NOTE.—Candidates selected as Special Class Apprentices under Rule 3(a) shall be required to undergo practical and theoretical training. For the period and courses of training and the terms and conditions of apprenticeship see Appendix I.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rules 3 and 4 Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

**PART II**

**QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES RECRUITED UNDER RULE 3(a).**

6. An examination for selection of candidates for appointment as Special Class Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Union Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and shall have regard in so doing to the suitability of the applicants for appointment as Special Class Apprentices.

8. A candidate for admission to the examination must apply before such date, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commission.

9. A candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India, or  
 (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or  
 (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention of permanently settling in India, or

- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or a former French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered, or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10. No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment as a Special Class Railway Apprentice on the results of this examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt him from the operation of this rule.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 18 years and must not have attained the age of 19 years on the 3rd day of August 1954.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit will be relaxable.

- (i) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (ii) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (iii) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to Chandernagore and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

N.B.—Save as provided above, the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of December, 1955.

Candidates from Chandernagore will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of July, 1959.

## 12. A candidate—

- (a) must have passed in the first or second division the Intermediate Examination of a University or Board approved by the Government of India, with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination.

Graduates with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as their degree subjects may also apply; or

- (b) must have passed the Pre-engineering Examination of the Delhi Polytechnic in the first or second division; or
- (c) must have passed the first year examination under the three-year degree course of the Delhi University with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry as subjects of the examination and must have been promoted to the second year,

provided that before joining the degree course he had passed the Higher Secondary Examination or the Matriculation or the High School Examination in the first or second division; or

- (d) must have obtained the Cambridge School Certificate (A) with at least 5 credits including credits in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, or in Mathematics and at least in one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry; or
- (e) must have passed the London Matriculation with a pass in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry or in Mathematics and at least in one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry.

NOTE 1.—A candidate who has secured a Cambridge School Certificate (B) and who has satisfied the conditions in (d) above will be eligible for admission to the Selection provided that he produces a certificate from the head of an institution approved for the purpose of the award of School Certificate (A) stating that he actually took the examination from that school and had been in attendance at an approved school or schools for a continuous period of three years immediately prior to the School Certificate Examination.

NOTE 2.—The Cambridge School Certificate 'A' and the London Matriculation Certificate will continue to be alternative qualifications for admission to the Examination only upto the Examination to be held in 1956.

NOTE 3.—In cases where Universities do not indicate division in which the candidate passes (e.g., cases of candidates taking the examination by compartments), candidates who secure at least second division marks in their Intermediate or in any other examination mentioned above will be eligible for the Selection:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he does not possess the minimum qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

13. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service.

A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe), is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed.

14. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that he is suitable in all respects for employment in the Railway Services.

15. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Union Public Service Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

17. No recommendations except those invited in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for appointment.

18. The examination will be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to these Rules.

19. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III.

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any examination or selection.

20. Candidates who qualify at the written examination may at the discretion of the Commission be subjected to another simple qualifying test. Only those candidates who qualify at this test will be interviewed.

21. After every examination the Commission shall prepare a list of selected candidates in order of merit, provided that the candidates are in the opinion of the Commission suitable for appointment as Special Class Apprentices. Vacancies shall be filled in strict order of merit from the list prepared by the Commission, subject to the orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation for specific sections of the people and provided that the Government of India are satisfied that such candidates are in all respects suitable for employment in the Railway Service.

### PART III

#### RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

(Will be published later)

#### APPENDIX I

##### CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES SELECTED UNDER REGULATION 3(a) IN PART I OF THE REGULATIONS.

The terms and conditions of Apprenticeship will be as set out in the form of agreement prescribed *vide* Form No. 7 of Appendix XXIV of the State Railway Establishment Code Volume I, brief particulars of which are given below.

1. A candidate selected for appointment as a Special Class Apprentice shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete training and probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as Apprentice and Probationer.

The apprentices will be liable to undergo practical and theoretical training for 6 years in the first instance under an indenture binding them to serve on the Indian Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required. The continuance of apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentices may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship, any apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress, he will be liable to be discharged from the apprenticeship.

NOTE.—The Government of India may at their discretion alter or modify the periods and courses of training.

2. The practical and theoretical training referred to above will be given in a railway workshop for the first four years of their apprenticeship. The apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first three years and Rs. 125 per mensem in the fourth year. During the first three years the apprentices will be required to undergo training in four periods of nine months each, six months in the shops followed by three months in the technical school, and will be examined at the end of each session. If unsuccessful at any of these examinations, they will be discharged from their apprenticeship. During the fourth year they will undergo only practical training and prepare for the examination for Associate Membership of the Institute of Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

NOTE.—Except as provided for in rule 5 below or in cases of discharge or dismissal due to insubordination, intemperance or other misconduct or breach of agreement, a week's notice of discharge from apprenticeship will be given.

3(a) Before the completion of the 4th year of training referred to in Rule 2 above, the apprentices will be listed in order of merit on the results of the examination held and the reports on the apprentices received during the period of apprenticeship. Appren-

tices to the number of vacancies for which the selection was made in the first instance will be selected in direct order of merit for further training for two years (See Rule 4 below) provided they have attained the qualifying standard; provided further that if any vacancies are reserved for any particular community/communities the apprentices belonging to those communities will be selected on the basis of their position in the order of merit to the extent necessary subject to their attaining the qualifying standard.

(b) All those that are not selected for further training will be discharged.

NOTE.—An apprentice will be considered to have obtained the qualifying standard if he obtains a minimum of 50 per cent. marks in the aggregate in all the examinations held during the 4 years of his training including the marks for the reports of the Principal, Technical School, and of the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, provided that in each of the 4 years he has obtained a minimum of 45 per cent. marks in the aggregate and a minimum of 40 per cent. marks in any one subject.

4. Apprentices put on further training under Rule 3 will be sent to one or more of the Indian Railways for undergoing a further period of training for two years in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the purpose as modified from time to time. The apprentices may be required to attend after working hours, a technical college or special lectures on Engineering subjects. They will have to attend the prescribed courses at the Baroda Staff College also during this period and to qualify therein. The apprentices will be given oral test at the end of each phase of training during these two years of training and at the end of the second year, that is, at the end of the sixth year of apprenticeship, they will be given a written test to be conducted jointly by the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Chief Operating Superintendent of the Railway to which they are posted on the training received by the apprentices during this period. The qualifying marks at this test will be 50 per cent. Before completion of the training, the apprentices must also qualify for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers. Failure to acquire this qualification within the prescribed period of training of six years will render them liable to termination of their services. During this period of training the apprentices will be paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem.

5. Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharged from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful.

6. Successful apprentices will be appointed on probation for three years on a commencing pay of Rs. 350 p.m. and posted to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Indian Railways for the period of their probation. During the probationary period they will have to attend a second phase of training in the Railway Staff College, Baroda and to qualify in the tests held in the College. Before the end of the second year of probation, they will be required to undergo a departmental examination which will include Accounting & Estimating, General and Subsidiary Rules, Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, ability to handle labour and general application to work or works on which each officer is engaged while on probation. If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the second year of the probationary period, increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time.

7. The appointment and pay as a probationer will commence from (a) the date of completion of six years of apprenticeship or (b) the actual date of completion of training, whichever is later. Service for increment will, subject to paragraph six above, count from the date of appointment as probationer.

NOTE 1.—The retention in service of the probationers and the grant of annual increments are subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation.

NOTE 2.—Service as probationer may be terminated on 3 months' notice on either side.

8. Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for officers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways will be found in Appendix I-A.



## APPENDIX I-A

## PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

1. A candidate selected under Rule 3(b) shall, on appointment as a probationary officer, execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

The probationary officers will be on probation for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years' training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be required to pass a final practical and theoretical departmental examination and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department, provided that they are considered fit for permanent appointment. If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the two years of their probationary period their increments from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda in 2 phases, the first phase during the period of 2 years' training and the second phase during the period when they hold working posts and to qualify in the tests held in the College. Probationers will be allowed more than one chance to pass the training course, but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their period of training and/or probation being correspondingly extended.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Devanagari script by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the timescale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing the departmental examination.

3. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service as a probationer. Service for increments will also count from the same date subject to paragraph 1 above. Particulars as to pay are contained in paragraph 8 of this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railways to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway but the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers recruited under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit at the end of their first four years' training, while in the case of those recruited under rule 3(b) the relative seniority will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit in the competitive examination. As between officers recruited under rule 3(a) and those recruited under rule 3(b) who enter working posts in the same year the seniority will be interpolated. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under regulation 3(c) and 3(d) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed to Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the Administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

## APPENDIX II

The subjects of the examination, the time allowed and the maximum marks allotted to each subject will be as follows:—

Subjects	Marks	Duration
General Knowledge and Current Affairs	300	2½ hours
Mathematics	300	3 hours

2. Question papers will be of Intermediate standard.

3. All papers must be answered in English.

4. The use of scribe shall not be allowed.

5. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

6. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deduction upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

## SCHEDULE SYLLABUS

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

The paper will be divided into two parts:

Part A—dealing mainly with Current Affairs and History.

Part B—dealing with Science and Geography.

The following syllabus is designed to indicate the scope of each subject included in this paper. The topics mentioned are not to be regarded as exhaustive and questions on topics of similar nature and not mentioned in the syllabus may also be asked. Candidates' answers are expected to show their intelligent understanding of the question and not knowledge of any text books.

## Part A

**Current Events.**—Knowledge of important events that have happened in India during the past two years. India's system of Government. Important measures of legislation whether undertaken by the Parliament or State Legislatures. Broad questions of India's policy relating to foreign affairs. Questions set will test the factual knowledge of candidates.

World events of international importance. Important personalities, both Indian and foreign. Sports and other cultural activities of outstanding importance.



**Indian History.**—Broad outline knowledge of Indian History. Knowledge of India's ancient culture and civilization as disclosed by monuments, ancient buildings and masterpieces of literature. Growth of self-government. Main stages in the national movement leading to Independence.

**World History.**—Elementary knowledge of major events in world history. Reforms or national movements such as represented by the French Revolution, Industrial Revolution in the U.K., the American War of Independence, the foundation of U.S.S.R., World Wars I and II, Modern freedom movements in Asia.

### Part B

#### SCIENCE—

**Physics.**—Physical properties and states of matter and simple measurements of mass, weight, density and specific gravity.

Motion of object: Velocity, acceleration, force, gravity.

Effects of heat, measurement of temperature, transference of heat, change of state.

Rectilinear propagation of light, phenomenon of reflection and refraction.

Natural and artificial magnet—properties of a magnet.

Electricity, static and current, conductors, and non-conductors, heating, lighting and magnetic effects of currents.

**Chemistry.**—Physical and chemical changes, elements, mixture and compounds, chemical properties of air, chemical composition of water. Preparation and properties of Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, Acids, bases and Salts: Carbon, Coal, Carbon-dioxide.

Elementary knowledge of the human body and its important Organs.

Names and use of common animals, trees, plants, flowers, birds and minerals.

Common epidemics, their causes, means of prevention and cure.

Eminent Scientists and their achievements.

#### GEOGRAPHY—

The shape and movements of the earth. Time, Night and Day and the Seasons. Climate and weather—the main climatic and vegetation region. The Earth's crust—erosion, transportation and deposition; earthquakes and volcanoes. Tides and Ocean currents. Maps.

Human occupations and activities in relation to Geographical factors.

The Geography of India with special reference to the above.

### SYLLABUS FOR MATHEMATICS

**Algebra.**—Formulae, their evaluation and transformation. Notion of a function; rate of change. The gradient and area of a graph. Solutions of equations, linear and quadratic, simple and simultaneous. Use of logarithms. Simple properties of positive, negative and fractional indices. Arithmetical and finite geometrical sequences.

**Trigonometry.**—Solution of plane triangles. Graphs of trigonometrical functions. Use of four figure tables. Additional theorems.

**Pure Geometry.**—The substance of Euclid's six books. Elementary ideas in solid geometry treated informally: planes, rectangular blocks, wedges, pyramids, cylinders, cones and spheres.

**Analytical Geometry.**—Simple properties of straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

### APPENDIX III—

#### Fees

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees.

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application form and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 36-8-0 (8-6-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept payment not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must however be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms though this amount will be refundable to him/her if on receipt of his/her application his/her claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his/her fee is remitted.

NOTE 3.—No claim for a refund of this fee will ordinarily be entertained nor can it be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 30 (Rs. 7-8-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be made to candidates who are not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

(b) To the General Manager of the Railway, who arranges for the Medical examination:

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board if selected for appointment.

### APPENDIX IV

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

##### Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmaji or Mali.
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dhol.
6. Hirra.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

##### Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Fasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—  
Dabgar.

**Bombay**

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambl.
5. Bhangl.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Meghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochl.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—  
Mochl.3. In North Kanara district:—  
Kotegar.**Madhya Pradesh***Scheduled Castes**Localities*

- |                             |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Basor or Burud.          | } Throughout the State   |  |
| 2. Bahna or Bahanu.         |  |  |
| 3. Balahl or Balai.         |  |  |
| 4. Chambar.                 |  |  |
| 5. Dom.                     |  |  |
| 6. Mang.                    |  |  |
| 7. Mehtar or Bhangl.        |  |  |
| 8. Mochl.                   |  |  |
| 9. Satnami.                 | }  |  |
| 10. Audhelia . . .          |  | In Bilaspur district.  |
| 11. Bedar . . .             |  | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.  |
| 12. Chadar . . .            |  | In Bhandara and Sagar districts.   |
| 13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . |  | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.   |
| 14. Deewar . . .            |  | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.                              |
| 15. Dhanuk . . .            |  | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.  |
| 16. Dohor . . .             |  | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 17. Ghasl or Ghasia . . .   | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts. |  |
| 18. Hollya . . .            | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.  |  |

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 19. Kaikadi . . .        | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  |
| 20. Kotia . . .          | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 21. Khangar . . .        | In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.   |
| 22. Kori . . .           | In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.   |
| 23. Madgi . . .          | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  |
| 24. Mahar or Mehra . . . | Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.  |
| 25. Rujjhar . . .        | In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.   |

**Madras and Andhra**

## Throughout each of the States:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichhan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).

46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Paunda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

## Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. **Barl**.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal)
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadl or Harl
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangl.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.

65. Faldi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patlal or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnaml.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

## Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. **Dhanak**.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koll.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabl.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

## Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badl.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuiyar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.

35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanaurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2 In Bundelkhand Division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—  
Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelia.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhulmali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Blind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotai.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.

6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Wala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

#### Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhang or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

#### Mysore

1. Throughout the State except in Bellary district:—

1. Addidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjar or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

2. In Bellary district:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adikarnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkilyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.

41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

#### Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:--

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangall.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabl.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Fasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the State:--

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangl.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbella.
23. Kapadia Sansi.

24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Korla.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabl.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochl.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

#### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:--

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

#### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:--

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kurayan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

#### Ajmer

Throughout the State:--

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphor.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dheda.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbella.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.

24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nai.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julaha.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarohde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balal.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachbandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).

32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalla Kalbaria.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharla.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mall.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchl.



33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkur.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

**APPENDIX V**

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

**LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES****Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Dimasa (Kachari).
  2. Garo.
  3. Hajong.
  4. Khasi and Jaintia.
  5. Any Kuki tribes.
  6. Lakher.
  7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
  8. Mikir.
  9. Any Naga tribes.
  10. Synteng.
2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Abor.
  2. Aka.
  3. Apatani.
  4. Dafa.
  5. Galong.
  6. Khampti.
  7. Mishmi.
  8. Any Naga tribes.
  9. Singpho.
  10. Momba.
  11. Sherdukpen.
3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—
  1. Boro—Borokachari.
  2. Deori.
  3. Hojai.
  4. Kachari.
  5. Lalung.
  6. Mech.
  7. Miri.
  8. Rabha.

**Bihar**

1. Throughout the State:—
  1. Asur.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bathudi.
  4. Bedia.
  5. Binjhia.
  6. Birhor.
  7. Birjia.
  8. Chero.
  9. Chik Baraik.
  10. Gond.
  11. Gorait.
  12. Ho.
  13. Karmali.
  14. Kharla.
  15. Kharwar.
  16. Khond.
  17. Kisan.
  18. Kora.
  19. Korwa.
  20. Lohara.
  21. Mahli.
  22. Mal Paharia.
  23. Munda.
  24. Oraon.
  25. Parhaiya.
  26. Santal.
  27. Sauria Paharia.
  28. Savar.
2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—
  1. Bhumij.

**Bombay**

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Vaivai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

**Madhya Pradesh**

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district.
  - (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district.
  - (3) Bhanupratapur, Bijapur, Dhantewara, Jagdalpur Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
  - (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
  - (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district.
  - (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
  - (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.
  - (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district.
  - (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district.
  - (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district.
  - (11) Dharamjagarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district.
  - (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samri and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district.
1. Andh.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bhaina.
  4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
  5. Bhattra.
  6. Bhil.
  7. Bhunjia.
  8. Binjhar.
  9. Birhul or Birhor.
  10. Dhanwar.
  11. Gadaba or Gadba.
  12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudia (Muria)].
  13. Halba.
  14. Kamar.
  15. Kavar or Kanwar.
  16. Kharia.
  17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
  18. Kol.
  19. Kolam.
  20. Korku.
  21. Korwa.
  22. Majhwar.
  23. Munda.
  24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
  25. Nihal.
  26. Oraon.
  27. Pardhan.
  28. Pardhi.
  29. Parja.
  30. Saonta or Saunta.
  31. Sawar or Sawara.

**Madras and Andhra**

Throughout each of the States:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhattadas—Bodo Bhattada, Muria Bhatta and Sano Bhattada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerlam Gada Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Oloro Gada Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhiritiya, Dudhokouria, H-Jatako and Joria.

- 9 Kosalya, Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Bongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Londa Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia, Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Puttiya Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

#### Orissa

##### Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dai.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharu.

#### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—  
Tibetan.

#### West Bengal

##### Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.

4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

#### Hyderabad

##### Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

#### Madhya Bharat

##### 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharra.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua: in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (Inclusive of sub-tribes).

#### Mysore

##### 1. Throughout the State except in Bellary district:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

##### 2. In Bellary district: —

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagala.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Cadaba, Franj Gadaba, Jodia Cadaba, Olaro Cadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Cadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudas—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Dodd Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapans.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Dasaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondha, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumans.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi & Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.\*

38. Sholaga.

39. Toda.

40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghaatia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedwa Waghri.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaram.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

**Bhopa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Rieng.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumia.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Kasirwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

N. KAMALAKARA RAO,  
Director Estt.

